Amendments to the Claims

1. (AMENDED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprising:

an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;

an anterior biasing element comprising at least one anterior translation member attached to ~~a~~ first and second spaced attachment areas on the periphery of said anterior viewing element, each of said first and second attachment areas having a thickness in a direction substantially perpendicular to said periphery and a width in a direction substantially parallel to said periphery, the ratio of said width to said thickness being equal to or greater than 3.

2. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 1, further comprising:

a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;

a posterior biasing element comprising at least one posterior translation member attached to the posterior viewing element;

said anterior translation member and said posterior translation member meeting at an apex of said intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change.

3. (AMENDED) The lens of Claim 2, wherein said at least one posterior biasing element is attached to ~~a second~~ third and fourth spaced attachment areas on the periphery of said posterior viewing element, each of said ~~second~~ third and fourth attachment areas having a thickness in a direction substantially perpendicular to said periphery and a width in a direction substantially parallel to said periphery, the ratio of said width to said thickness being equal to or greater than 3.

4. (NEW) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;

a posterior biasing element comprising at least one posterior translation member attached to first and second spaced attachment areas on the periphery of said posterior viewing element, each of said first and second attachment areas having a thickness in a direction substantially perpendicular to said periphery and a width in a direction substantially parallel to said periphery, the ratio of said width to said thickness being equal to or greater than 3.

or A2

5. (NEW) The lens of Claim 4, further comprising:

an anterior portion comprising:

an anterior viewing element having a periphery, said anterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said posterior viewing element;

an anterior biasing element comprising at least one anterior translation member attached to the anterior viewing element;

said anterior translation member and said posterior translation member meeting at an apex of said intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change.

6. (NEW) The lens of Claim 5, wherein said at least one anterior biasing element is attached to third and fourth spaced attachment areas on the periphery of said anterior viewing element, each of said third and fourth attachment areas having a thickness in a direction substantially perpendicular to said periphery and a width in a direction substantially parallel to said periphery, the ratio of said width to said thickness being equal to or greater than 3.

7. (NEW) The lens of Claim 5, wherein said anterior portion and said posterior portion are configured to move relative to each other along an optical axis of said lens between an accommodated state and an unaccommodated state in response to

force on said intraocular lens by the ciliary muscle of the eye, said anterior viewing element and said posterior viewing element being separated by a greater distance in the accommodated state than in the unaccommodated state.

8. (NEW) The lens of Claim 2, wherein said anterior portion and said posterior portion are configured to move relative to each other along an optical axis of said lens between an accommodated state and an unaccommodated state in response to force on said intraocular lens by the ciliary muscle of the eye, said anterior viewing element and said posterior viewing element being separated by a greater distance in the accommodated state than in the unaccommodated state.